

EXPERT REPORT

BY

BILLY R. CLAY MS, DVM, DABVT

FOR

The Defendants in the:

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, ex rel, W. A. DREW EDMONDSON, in his capacity as ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, and OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT C. MILES TOLBERT, in his capacity as the TRUSTEE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA,

Plaintiff

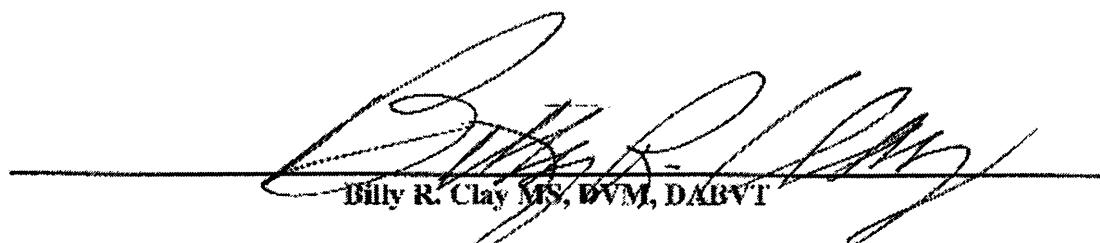
VS.

TYSON FOODS, INC., TYSON POULTRY, INC., TYSON CHICKEN, INC., COBB-VANTRESS, INC., CAL-MAINE FOODS, INC. CAL-MAINE FARMS, INC., CARGILL, INC., CARGILL TURKEY PRODUCTION, LLC, GEORGE'S, INC., GEORGE'S FARMS, INC., PETERSON FARMS, INC., SIMMONS FOODS, INC. AND WILLOWBROOK FOODS, INC.,

Defendants

CASE NO. 05-CV-0329 GKF-SAJ.
IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

November 29, 2008



Billy R. Clay MS, DVM, DABVT



II. OPINIONS

1. Poultry litter like other livestock manures and associated beddings has a long history of safe usage as an important source of fertilizer for human food production.
2. There are a variety of benefits associated with the use of poultry litter fertilizer and its application is highly regulated in the IRW.
3. Approximately 65 % of the land area of the IRW is devoted to farming (agricultural production).
4. Poultry production is one of seven primary farming enterprises that exist in the IRW.
5. Cattle production makes use of most of the land area devoted to farming enterprises. About 75 % of the farms produce beef cattle.
6. Fertilization of pastures and crops within the IRW is dependent upon availability and cost effectiveness of organic (animal manures) and inorganic fertilizer materials.
7. There are numerous sources of animal and human fecal material and its associated bacteria in this watershed.
8. Cattle spend nearly half the time in and near riparian areas while wildlife spend even more time there. The streams serve as the water supply for some of the livestock and most of the wildlife adding to stream-bank erosion and direct deposition of fecal material.
9. Cattle wet manure **production** in the IRW represents about 61 % of the total animal manure while poultry is about 25 % of the total. Cattle manure is deposited directly to the land surface while poultry manure is deposited on an organic matrix in the poultry house and is allowed to undergo drying and fermentation before it is available for land application as fertilizer or export.
10. Fecal bacteria are present in wet (hydrated) manure but die as they are exposed to drying and sunlight.
11. Poultry litter, swine lagoon contents and composted dairy cattle manure contains less dry weight and fecal indicator bacteria than fresh manure. After fermentation and drying poultry manure as litter represents approximately 11 percent of the total produced while cattle manure represents about 77 percent. Fecal *coliform* bacteria content in poultry litter manure is reduced to about 6 percent of the total at the time of harvest while cattle production represents about 90 percent of the total produced at that point.

12. Cattle, horses and wildlife concentrate manure within or near the riparian areas and some manure is deposited directly into streams.
13. Poultry litter produced in the IRW annually has been estimated within a range of 231,000 to 354,000 tons. A middle (near average) estimate is about 295,000 tons.
14. At least 70,000 tons of poultry litter is currently exported annually from the IRW, 23,600 tons are carried over to the next production cycle and 18,000 tons are stored before usage.
15. Of the phosphorus (P) in livestock and wildlife manure produced in the IRW, cattle contribute about 46 percent of the total that is directly deposited on the fields and in the riparian areas while poultry litter available for application represents about 35 percent of that total and it is not applied to the riparian areas.
16. Laws and regulations are in place to govern poultry litter usage as fertilizer. The state has produced no evidence that cattle producers in the IRW have violated the laws and regulations pertaining to the application of poultry litter.
17. There are more than 11,000 property owners in the IRW with 5 acres, or more, but only about 4,500 identify themselves as being engaged in farming. The remaining 6,500 non-farmers have little regulatory oversight relative to the way they manage their properties. Only 1,580 per year have submitted soil samples for assay over the past three years.
18. Confinement poultry businesses are highly regulated by the EPA, FDA and USDA with additional state oversight. For EPA purposes they are identified as AFOs (animal feeding operations) or CAFO's (confined animal feeding operations).
19. There is no evidence that because of the use of antibiotics in poultry production there are concomitantly resistant pathogenic bacteria in the waters of the IRW.
20. The presence of steroid hormones in surface waters in the IRW in parts per billion or trillion concentrations does not suggest that poultry are the source. Hormones are not used as growth promotants in poultry production and all animals, birds, and humans produce and excrete hormones.

	Wet Manure Produced		<i>Fecal Coliform X 10¹⁰ cfu/100ml</i>	
	%	Tons	%	No.
Beef Cattle	56.10	1,870,847	80.06	838,655,521
Poultry	25.18	839,773	10.62	111,263,259
Swine	10.87	362,331	6.59	69,011,557
Milk Cows	4.63	154,296	2.47	25,835,666
Horses and Ponies	2.52	83,892	0.01	138,175
Whitetail Deer	0.64	21,421	0.05	535,528
Sheep and Lambs	0.04	1,409	0.13	1,408,694
Wild Turkeys	0.01	459	0.001	12,098
Geese	0.001	24	0.060	629,790
Ducks	0.001	18	0.004	40,800

Poultry, swine and some of dairy cattle manure is allowed to undergo fermentation (composting) and/or drying before it is applied to land (Ag Waste Management Handbook). Those processes alter the bacterial populations and weight for each. In the case of poultry, the manure is dried from 75 percent moisture to about 25 percent and some fermentation takes place as the litter is layered in the houses after each flock (Kelley 1994, Lu 2003 and Lovanh 2007). Likewise, litter with manure that is stored may undergo additional fermentation due to composting (Jeffrey 2001). Dairy manure produced near the milk barn is stacked where composting takes place. Swine manure in lagoons undergoes aerobic and anaerobic fermentation. Some of these manures are applied to the IRW at various times during the year (poultry-after de-caking in some cases and at total clean-out of the house, swine-pump out of lagoons one to two times per year and dairy cattle-two to three times per year).

The relative percentages of “wet manure” and *fecal coliforms* that are **deposited or available for application** would therefore be adjusted accordingly (Table A-A, Appendix A):

	Wet Manure Deposited or Available for Application		<i>Fecal Coliforms Deposited or Available for Application</i>	
	%	Tons	%	No.X 10 ¹⁰ cfu/100ml
Beef Cattle	72.41	1,870,847	87.99	838,655,521
Poultry*	11.42	295,114	5.84	55,631,629
Swine*	7.01	181,155	3.62	34,505,778
Milk Cows*	5.01	129,347	2.26	21,572,782
Horses	3.25	83,892	0.01	138,175
Whitetail Deer	0.83	21,421	0.06	535,528
Sheep and Lambs	0.05	1,409	0.15	1,408,694
Wild Turkeys	0.02	459	0.00	12,098
Geese and Ducks	0.00	43	0.07	670,580

*Some, or all, available for manual application as fertilizer. Poultry manure is shown as litter (24 % moisture for broiler, 34 % for turkey and 50 % for layers.)

Plaintiff's consultants Engel, Alexander and Smith have calculated what they call a mass balance for phosphorus (P) in the IRW. In their estimates they focus on manure and other sources of P produced with the implication that all phosphorus produced winds up in the IRW with ultimate direct access to the streams and/or lakes. They do not account for livestock products sold other than beef calves. Likewise, they do not account for all crops or produce sold.

Their "mass balance" does not determine the fate and transport of P within the watershed. Because cattle, horses and wildlife have direct access to streams and/or riparian areas, the distribution of manure for those species tends to be more concentrated near the stream's edge or in the streams thus influencing the fate and transport of P in the IRW (OCC 1999). Poultry manure is applied outside the riparian areas. Estimates for cattle, horses and wildlife were based on estimates of sub-watersheds used by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission and other sources. Seventy-nine percent of the beef cattle and horses and 37 percent of the dairy cattle have access to the riparian areas (illustrated in Appendix K). The estimated manure that is deposited directly in the streams or in the riparian areas is shown in Appendix F. Approximately 28,800 tons of manure is deposited directly in the streams annually with an additional 975,000 tons deposited in the riparian areas (mostly from cattle). Approximately 40 percent of the manure and *fecal coliforms* produced by grazing animals and wildlife is deposited within the riparian areas. Livestock and wildlife also contribute to the erosion of the stream banks and riparian areas further influencing the transport of P along with other nutrients and bacteria into streams.

Engel has estimated that cattle contribute 6 percent of the total phosphorus entering the water bodies. He made those calculations through identification of pastures with GIS and using pasture sizes from ODAFF records. His estimates of total cattle using 2002 census data are similar to that calculated by Clay but he assumes only 55% of cattle have access to streams (Clay estimate is 79 %). However pasture size from ODAFF represents pastures that required a nutrient management plan for poultry litter application, typically 20 to 30 acres in size. Not all pastures have an annual measurement. For the years of 2005 through 2007 there was an average annual testing of 618 pastures in Oklahoma and 962 in Arkansas but there are nearly 3,500 cattle farms with multiple pastures for each farm. Likewise, the 585,000 acres of beef cattle farms includes at least 74,000 acres of woodland pasture which would not show up in the GIS survey as open area. In Appendix K the dendritic drainage pattern illustrating 1st and 2nd order streams within the IRW shows that there are few tracts of 160 acres, or greater that do not have a stream with its riparian area. Many of those would have 3rd order tributaries, mostly ephemeral, but cattle manure deposited there is more accessible for rainfall runoff into the perennial streams. Likewise it is important to note that cattle in these pastures tend to reside there year around offering long-term accumulative capacity. Regardless of where the phosphorus comes from originally, cattle tend to transport it toward the streams due to their tendency to loaf in shaded areas and or near water. Of the livestock and wildlife present in the

reveals that litter potentially available for application in the IRW is about 295,000 tons (Table A-A, Appendix A). If that is adjusted for a confirmed amount of litter exported annually (Herron 2007 and 2008) the final amount available for application, carry-over or storage is about 225,000 tons. Using information obtained from Fisk 2004-2008 the amount of litter carried over into the 2nd year before a complete clean-out is estimated to be 8.0 percent (23,600 tons). The amount stored is estimated at 6.1 percent (18,000 tons). The annual litter production, carry-over, stored and export estimates are summarized below in tons:

Engel/Fisher	354,000
Storm	231,000
Herron/Clay	307,700
NRAES-132/Clay	312,033
Clay 2002 Census	295,114
Carry-over	23,600
Stored	18,000
BMPs Export	70,000

From the perspective of manure **nutrients available for deposit or potential application to agricultural land**, the 2002 census data was used for calculations and is shown below in tons:

	Dry Mass	%	Nitrogen	Phosphorus ¹	Potassium
Beef Cattle	217,018	50.1	10,967	3,337	6,774
Poultry (litter) *	157,423**	36.4**	4,808**	2,411**	3,024**
Hogs and Pigs*	18,116	4.2	1,032	776	1,251
Milk Cows*	16,168	3.7	636	169	520
Horses and Ponies	18,456	4.3	494	117	411
Whitetail Deer	5,355	1.2	241	38	161
Sheep and Lambs	352	0.1	15	3	11
Wild Turkeys	117	0.03	6	2	2
Wild Geese and Ducks	12	0.00	.5	.2	.1

*Some, or all, is collected and manually applied. Poultry manure is applied as litter minus that exported but all other numbers represent manure.

**Based on Clay estimates but a range of values exist for each.

¹Where phosphorus is used in this report it does not refer to elemental P in practical application. In soil, plant and animal life processes P exists in various oxygenated forms as in phosphate or orthophosphate.

Nutrient source of fertilizer for each of the farming enterprises is different. Wherever possible cattle enterprises use animal manures and/or supplement it with commercial inorganic fertilizer (Appendix E). Until recent years they were advised by their respective State Cooperative Extension Service to use animal manures based on nitrogen (N) content in that most soils have a large capacity to store the less mobile nutrients (P and K). As prevailing concern developed

- ITAR Energy Corporation: Board of Directors and Treasurer (Mineral Holdings)
- Cimarron Valley Energy Corporation: Past Chairman, Board of Directors (Oil/Gas Production)
- American Agricultural Marketing Corporation: Past Chairman, Board of Directors (Agricultural Product Export)
- Hideaway 2 Inc.: Past Chairman, Board of Directors (Retail Pizza Chain)
- Pardalis, Inc.: Member, Board of Directors and consultant (Digital information management)
- Coastal Hydrogen, Inc.: Member, Board of Directors (Experimental production of hydrogen)
- Consultant for law firms, insurance companies, industrial firms, animal and land owners, etc. concerning property damages or losses

Publications and Presentations

Numerous articles, reports and publications have been authored but most are proprietary in nature.

Presentations have been delivered for a variety of audiences with professional continuing education as the typical format.

VII. COURT CASES WITHIN THE PAST FOUR YEARS IN WHICH TESTIMONY OR DEPOSITIONS WERE GIVEN

Cecil Dougherty and Pete Glasscock v. LeMaster Livestock, Inc. and Eastern Livestock Co., LLC In US district Court Northern District of TX, Amarillo Division. CA No. 2-0-5CV-023J.

Clifford Simmons and Sharon Simmons v. TEPPCO Crude Pipeline, L.P. Case No. CJ-03-251. In Dist. Ct. of Caddo County, OK.

Mary E. Green, et al. v. Alpharma, Inc., et al. Case No. CV-2003-2150-2. In the Circuit Court of Washington County, Arkansas.

Billy Ray Mainer et al. v. Fairfax Elevator Co. et al. Circuit Court of Franklin County AR. Case No. CV-2005-22-1.

Wordprotamps, Inc v. Post Petroleum Company et al. Case No. CV-06-152. In the District Court of McClain County State of Oklahoma.

Wyatt v. C-P Integrated Services, Inc. CJ-2004-399. In the District Court of McClain County State of Oklahoma.

DKMT Company v. Cimarron Transportation, LLC. CV-06-261, CJ-06-575. In the District Court of McClain County State of Oklahoma.

Appendix A

Summaries of All Animal Populations, Manure Production and its Components and the Effects of Direct Deposit and Indirect Application of Manure or Litter in the Illinois River Watershed (IRW) Using Zip Code Calculations.

Table A-A , Summary of animal classes in IRW study area showing their numbers and their contribution to wet manure, its components, and fecal coliform. Values have then been adjusted for natural composting based on stockpiling of manure through piles (dairy), lagoons (swine), and in-house composting (poultry) indicating the adjustment factors. (Source: Refer to Notes in Appendix G)

and

Table A-B Summary of study area as presented in Appendix B. Based on 2002 Census of Agriculture Data Zip Code Data.

and

Table A-D Summary of study area livestock numbers and their manure production as presented in Appendix D.

and

Table A-E , Summary of animal class manure production in IRW study area showing their numbers and their contribution to wet manure and fecal coliform, their rank and percentage of wet manure and fecal coliform. (Source: Refer to Appendix C.).

Graphs in A

Summaries of All Animal Populations, Manure Production and its Components and the Effects of Direct Deposit and Indirect Application of Manure in IRW Using Zip Code Calculations

Related to Table A-A ,

Tons of manure deposited and/or available for application to land in IRW

Tons of nitrogen in manure deposited and/or available for application to land in IRW

Tons of Phosphorous in manure deposited and/or available for application to land in IRW

Fecal coliform in manure deposited and/or available for application to land in IRW, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu

Percent of poultry litter produced in the IRW that is reported as exported and that available for application, Clay calculations

Summary of total tons of manure deposited and/or available for application to land in the IRW comparing all other with poultry

and

Related to Table A-E,

Fecal coliform Production in IRW using 2002 Census Data and Other Sources (Source: Refer to Appendix C.)

Wet Manure Production in IRW using 2002 Census Data and Other Sources (Source: Refer to Appendix C.)

Wet Tons of Manure Produced in the IRW Comparing Poultry with All Other Production

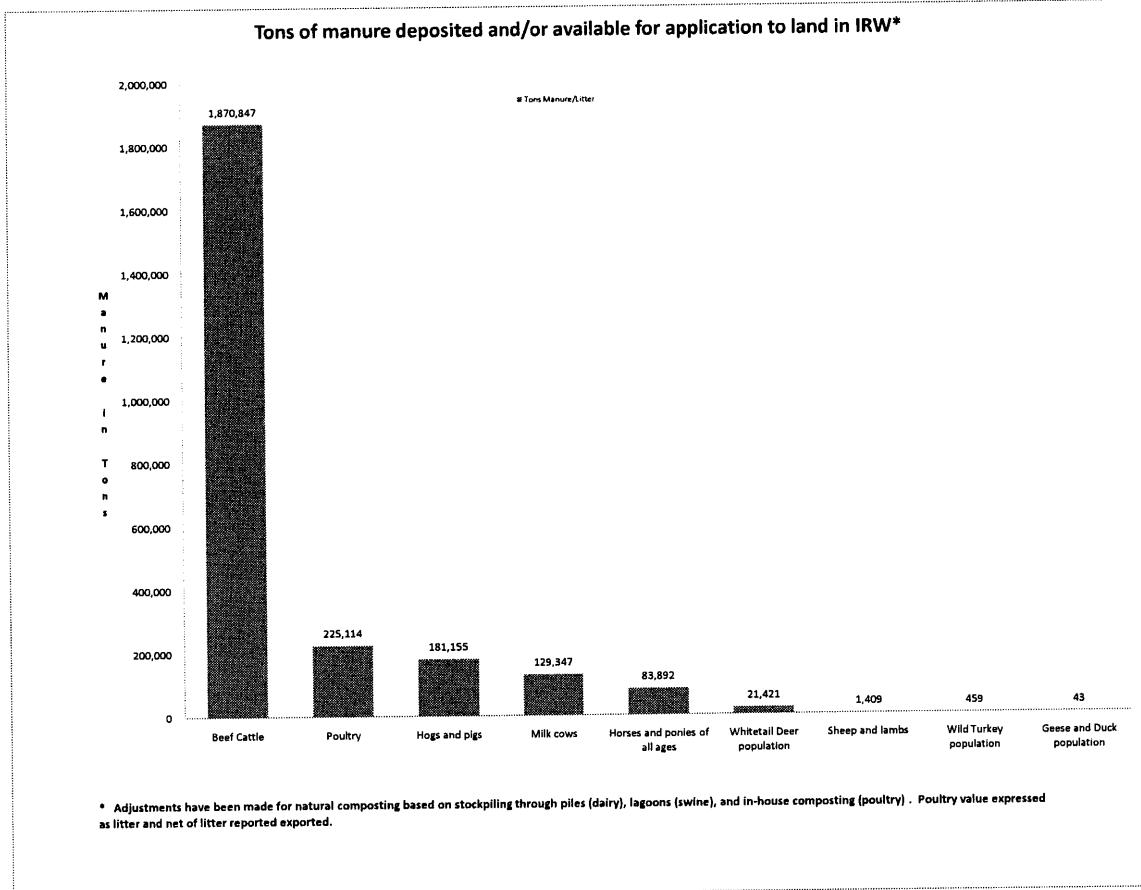
Wet Tons of Manure Produced in the IRW using 2002 Census Data with USDA and Other Production Tables

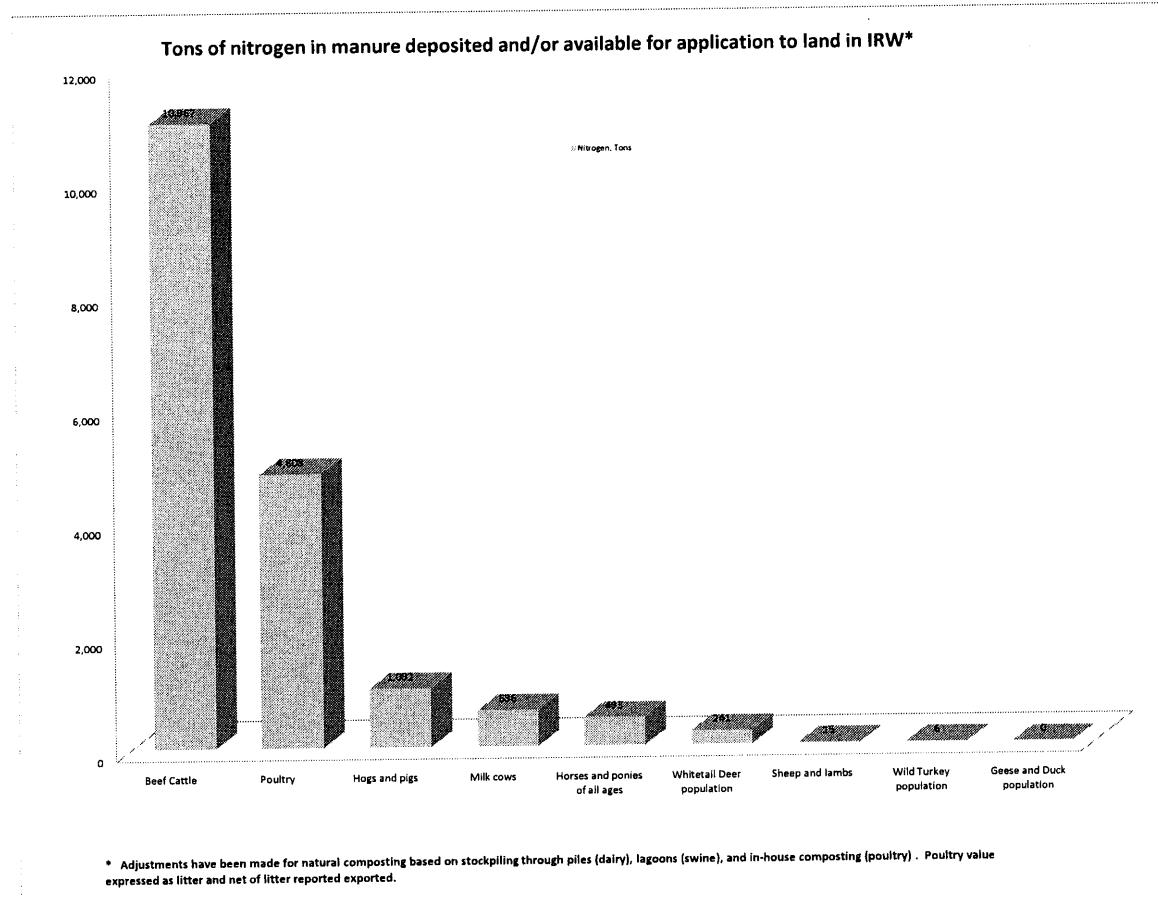
Summary of animal classes in IRW study area showing their numbers and their contribution to wet manure, its components, and fecal coliform. Values have then been adjusted for natural composting based on stockpiling of manure through piles (dairy), lagoons (swine), and in-house composting (poultry) indicating the adjustment factors. Shown as actual numbers for the watershed.

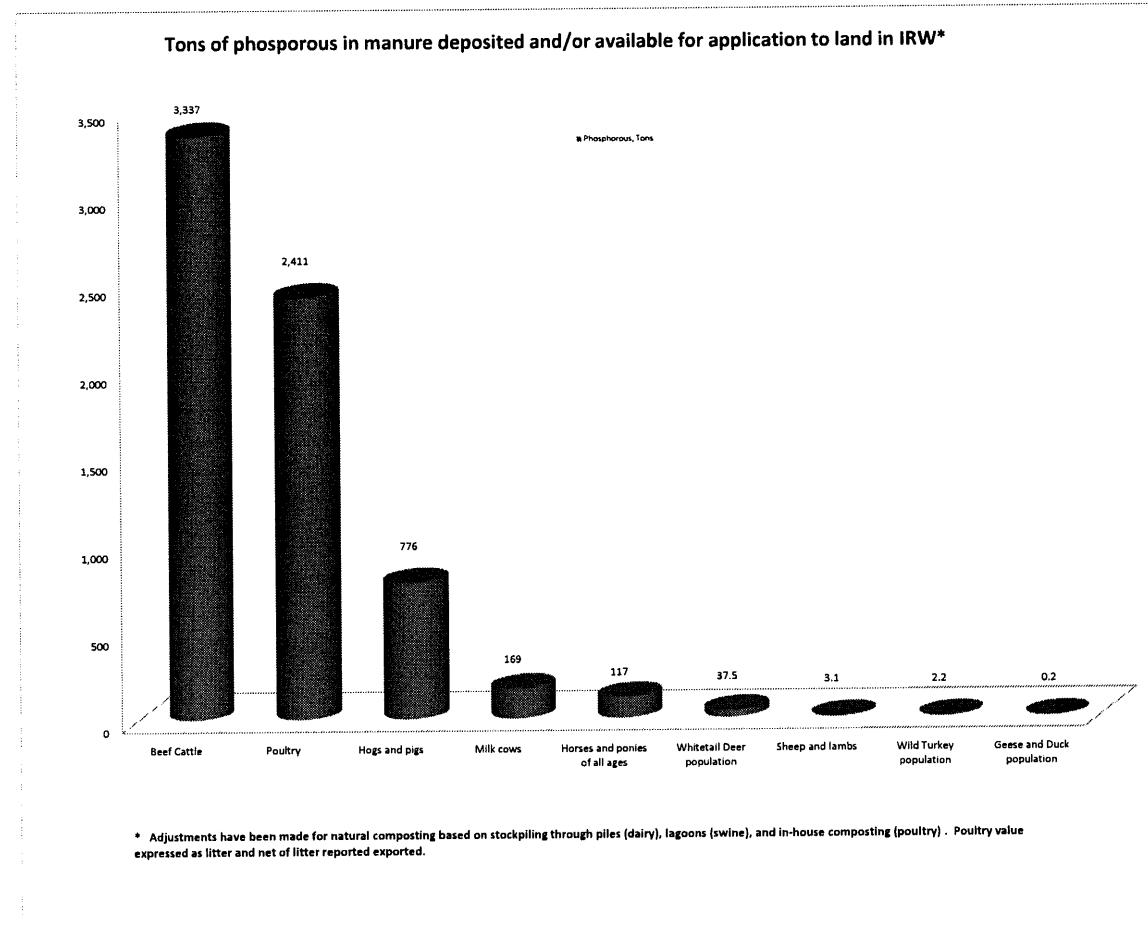
	Manure, tons	Nitrogen, lbs	Phosphorous, lbs	K, lbs	Fecal coliform, $\times 10^6$ cfu
Beef cows and other cattle and calves	1,870,847	21,934,067	6,673,210	13,547,512	838,655,521
Hogs and pigs inventory	181,155	2,063,446	1,552,760	2,501,859	30,659,770
Milk cow inventory	129,347	1,271,567	337,299	1,040,603	21,572,782
Horses and ponies of all ages inventory	83,892	981,095	233,584	822,470	138,175
Whitetail Deer population	21,421	481,075	74,074	321,317	535,528
Sheep and lambs inventory	1,409	29,583	6,118	22,539	1,408,694
Wild Turkey population	459	12,098	4,488	4,683	12,098
Geese and Duck population	43	896	329	238	670,590
Poultry	600,476	12,606,358	6,321,701	7,927,936	55,631,629
Total	2,888,998	39,386,953	15,704,471	26,188,967	953,130,795

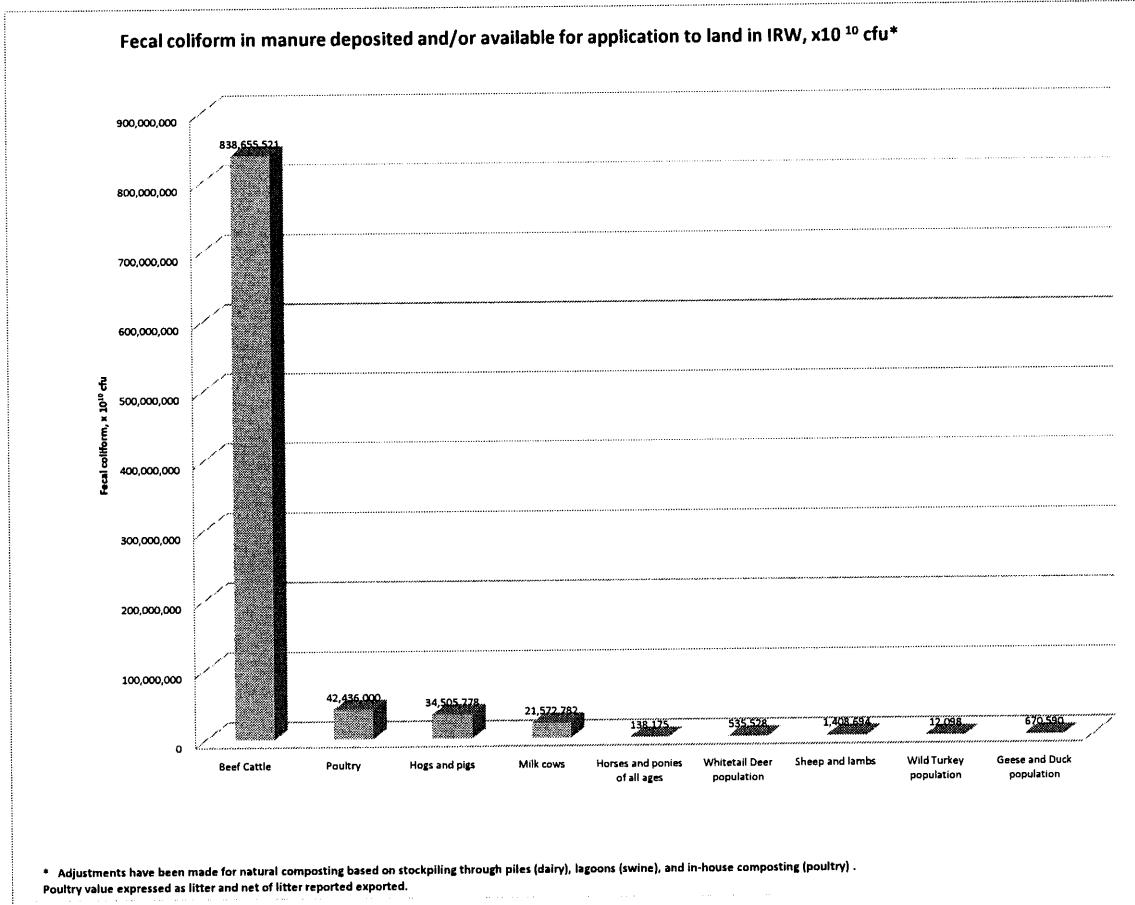
Summary of animal classes in IRW study area showing their numbers and their contribution to wet manure, its components, and fecal coliform. Values have then been adjusted for natural composting based on stockpiling of manure through piles (dairy), lagoons (swine), and in-house composting (poultry) indicating the adjustment factors. Shown as percentages for the watershed.

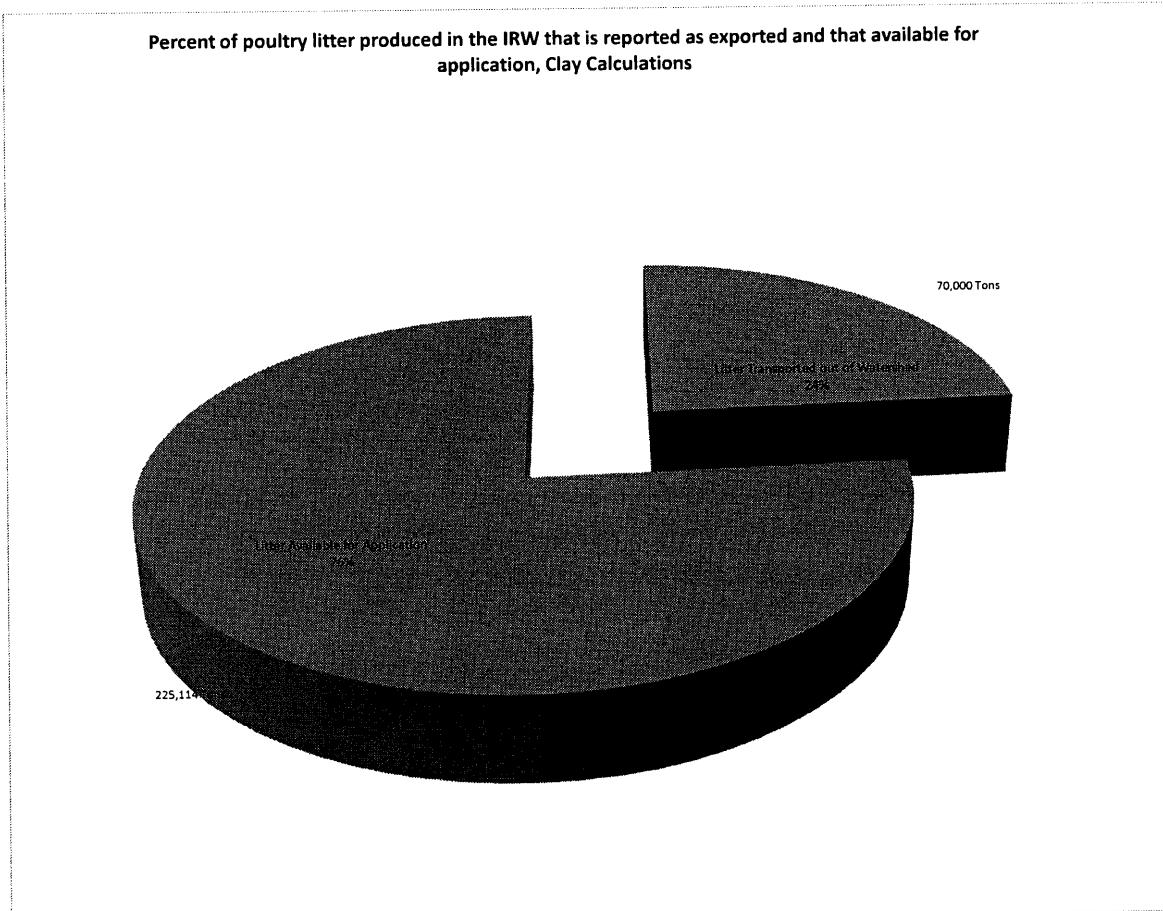
	Manure, tons	Nitrogen, lbs	Phosphorous, Lbs	K, Lbs.	Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu
Beef cows and other cattle and calves	64.76%	55.69%	43.89%	51.73%	87.99%
Hogs and pigs inventory	6.37%	5.24%	10.21%	9.55%	3.62%
Milk cow inventory	4.48%	3.23%	2.22%	3.97%	2.26%
Horses and ponies of all ages inventory	2.90%	2.51%	1.54%	3.14%	0.01%
Whitetail Deer population	0.74%	1.22%	0.49%	1.23%	0.06%
Sheep and lambs inventory	0.05%	0.08%	0.04%	0.09%	0.15%
Wild Turkey population	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%
Geese and Duck population	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%
Poultry	20.78%	32.01%	41.58%	30.27%	5.84%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



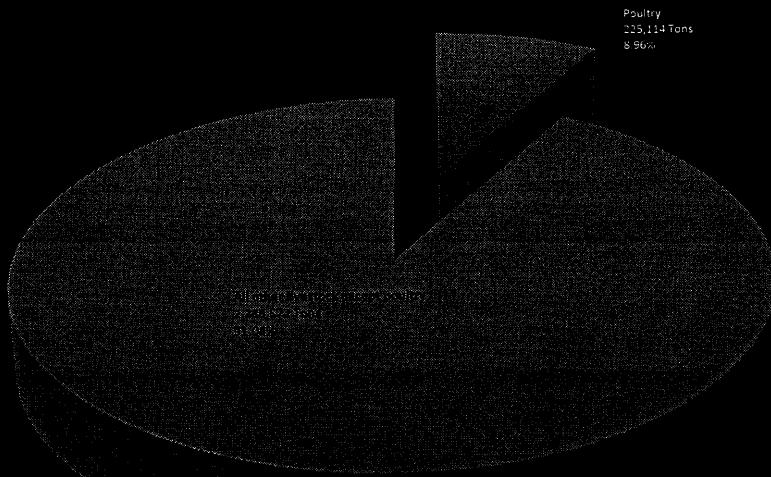








SUMMARY OF TOTAL TONS OF MANURE DEPOSITED AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR APPLICATION TO LAND IN
THE IRW COMPARING ALL OTHER WITH POULTRY *



* Shown in tons at application time. Dairy, swine, and poultry have reduced amount because reductions due to stockpiling and reduction of moisture.

Appendix B

2002 Agricultural Census data presented by Zip Codes in Counties of Arkansas and Oklahoma in the IRW

Table BA: Arkansas study area 2002 zip code census data showing county zip code and study area data.

and

Table BO: Oklahoma study area 2002 zip code census data showing county zip code and study area data.

Table B0: Oklahoma study area 2002 zip code census data showing county zip code and study

Zip Code	Delaware County		Sequoyah County	
	74338	74347	74359	74454
Percent in County	99.68%	97.16%	70.42%	0.02%
Percent Relevant to Study Area	100.00%	100.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Farms by Size - All Farms	74	74	12,500	100,000
Farms by Size - 1 to 49 acres	106.66	64.46	7.04	0.04
Farms by Size - 50 to 99 acres	•	•	•	•
Farms by Size - 1,000 acres or more	160.48	83.01	8.45	0.05
Value of all agricultural products sold	Less than \$50,000 (farms)	•	•	•
Value of all agricultural products sold	\$50,000 to \$24,999 (farms)	12.61	67.39	7.04
Value of all agricultural products sold	\$250,000 or more (farms)	21.93	7.81	•
Value of all agricultural products sold	\$500,000 to \$249,999 (farms)	19.44	15.53	•
Value of all agricultural products sold	\$500,000 or more (farms)	19.44	15.53	•
Value of all crops sold, including nursery and greenhouse	Less than \$50,000 (farms)	•	•	•
Value of all crops sold, including nursery and greenhouse	\$50,000 to \$249,999 (farms)	•	•	•
Value of all crops sold, including nursery and greenhouse	\$500,000 or more (farms)	•	•	•
Value of all livestock, poultry and their products sold	Less than \$50,000 (farms)	92.70	4.97	4.93
Value of all livestock, poultry and their products sold	\$50,000 to \$249,999 (farms)	22.43	7.81	•
Value of all livestock, poultry and their products sold	\$500,000 or more (farms)	16.45	7.81	•
Value of all livestock, poultry and their products sold	\$250,000 or more (farms)	8.47	8.47	•
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$50,000 or more (farms)	24.42	5.66	0.00
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$250,000 or more (farms)	21.43	5.86	0.00
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$500,000 or more (farms)	90.71	42.97	7.04
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$250,000 or more (farms)	69.74	37.11	•
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$500,000 or more (farms)	17.44	11.72	0.01
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$250,000 or more (farms)	22.93	5.86	0.00
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$500,000 or more (farms)	25.42	18.56	•
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$250,000 or more (farms)	92.20	51.76	5.63
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$500,000 or more (farms)	50.34	24.42	3.52
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$250,000 or more (farms)	41.87	24.42	3.52
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$500,000 or more (farms)	68.28	36.13	•
Value of all vegetables, melons, onions and sweetpotatoes	\$500,000 or more (farms)	5.98	5.48	•
Cropland on which all crops failed or were abandoned	Total farms	77.75	41.02	•
Cropland on which all crops failed or were abandoned	Total farms	82.24	43.95	7.04
Cropland on which all crops failed or were abandoned	Total farms	16.45	25.39	3.52
Cropland on which all crops failed or were abandoned	Total farms	83.23	41.99	4.23
Cropland used for pasture or grazing, total farms	Total farms	3.49	3.49	•
Cropland used for cover crops, or soil improvement but NOT harvested and NOT pastured or grazed, total farms	Total farms	126.59	58.60	6.34
Cropland on which all crops failed or were abandoned, total farms	Total farms	108.65	47.85	4.93
Cropland cultivated summer fallow, total farms	Total farms	12.86	•	•
Total woodland, total farms	Total farms	112.84	49.81	6.34
Removal pasture and rangeland, total farms	Total farms	8.47	8.47	•
All other land, total farms	Total farms	10.00	10.00	•
All other land, total farms	Total farms	10.00	10.00	•
Land under Conservation Reserve or Wetlands Reserve Programs, total farms	Total farms	12.46	36.13	4.23
Cattle and other livestock, total farms	Total farms	54.82	36.13	0.00
Beef cow inventory, total farms	Total farms	11.96	10.74	•
Beef cow inventory, total farms	Total farms	13.96	13.96	•
Milk cow inventory, total farms	Total farms	12.86	12.86	•
Cattle and other meat type farms	Total farms	11.96	11.96	•
Hog and pig inventory, total farms	Total farms	9.00	9.00	•
Hog and pig meat type farms	Total farms	9.00	9.00	•
Sheep and lamb inventory, total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Lamb and sheep inventory, total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Horse and pony of all types, inventory, total farms	Total farms	1.00	1.00	•
Horse and pony of all types, inventory, total farms	Total farms	1.00	1.00	•
Dove and quail inventory, total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Birds and other meat type chickens sold, total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Turkey, duck, total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Con. Or grain, Total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
All wheat for grain, Total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Sorghum for grain, Total farms	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Land in orchards, 10 to 14.9 acres (farms)	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Land in orchards, 15.0 to 29.9 acres (farms)	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•
Land in orchards, 30.0 or more (farms)	Total farms	0.00	0.00	•

Appendix C

Animal Manure Production and Composition Expressed as Animal Units

Table C: Estimates of manure and its constituents by different types of animals that exist in the IRW.

Table C-1: Estimates of manure and its constituents by different types of animals that exist in the IRW.

	Total Scatels	N	P	K	Total coliform produced (x10 ⁶ cfu/1000-h·day)	Fecal streptococcus (x10 ⁶ cfu/1000-h·day)
	lb/d/1000ft ²	lb/d/1000ft ²	lb/d/1000ft ²	lb/d/1000ft ²	(x10 ⁶ cfu/1000-h·day)	(x10 ⁶ cfu/1000-h·day)
* Dairy Animals						
Lactating Cow	86.00	87.50%	12.00	0.450	0.094	42,000
Dry Cow	86.00	88.40%	12.00	0.450	0.094	42,000
Heifer	86.00	89.30%	12.00	0.450	0.094	42,000
Milking Center						
House, Parlor, Holding Area						
* Beef Animals						
750-1100 # , feeding						
High forage diet	58.00	88.40%	8.50	0.340	0.092	14,000
High energy diet		88.40%				
450 to 750 #	58.00	87.00%	8.50	0.340	0.092	14,000
Cow	58.00	88.40%	8.50	0.340	0.092	14,000
750-1100 # , feeding						
* Swine animals						
Grover, 40-220 lb	84.00	90.00%	11.00	0.52	0.18	240,000
Replacement gilt	84.00	90.00%	11.00	0.52	0.18	240,000
Sow, Gestation	84.00	90.80%	11.00	0.52	0.18	240,000
Nursing/nursery pig, 0-40 lb	84.00	90.00%	11.00	0.52	0.18	240,000
Sow, lactation	84.00	90.00%	11.00	0.52	0.18	240,000
Rabbits						
* Sheep Animals						
Lamb	40.00	75.00%	11.00	0.42	0.09	28,000
* Equine						
Horse	51.00	78.00%	15.00	0.30	0.07	26,000
Deer						
*** Whitetail Deer						
Deer	40.00	0.63	75.00%	10.00	0.45	0.6200
Turkeys						
** Wild Turkeys						
Turkey	47.00	74.47%	12.00	0.62	0.23	0.5000
** Broiler breeder\layer						
Broilers	85.00	75.00%	22.00	1.1	0.30	6,0444
Turkey	47.00	75.00%	12.00	0.62	0.23	0.6200
Pullet	45.50	75.00%	11.40	0.62	0.24	0.5000
Geese						
Wild Ducks						
Geese						

Table C-2: Estimates of manure and its constituents by different types of animals that exist in the IRW.

Per Animal									
Animal Units	Wet Manure Weight, Tons Annually	N. DRY LBS, Annually	P. DRY LBS, Annually	K. DRY LBS, Annually	Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu Annually	Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu Annually	Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu Annually	Animal Weight	
An Count	AU Days								
Proportion in Cow Unit	100	305.00	13.15	137.63	28.75	88.69	15.917.81	2.202.02	12,845.10
Proportion in Cow Unit	0.20	60.00	0.51	5.33	1.11	3.43	5.917.81	85.22	497.10
Proportion in Cow Unit	0.15	91.25	0.59	6.16	1.29	3.97	6.843.75	51.49	574.88
Cow Total	1.15	365.00	1.45	349.11	31.35	96.09	415.075	2,385	13,917
One year to two years for Replacement Heifer									
Replacement Heifer	0.135	49.324	0.19	2.27	0.61	1.40	193.30	86.65	93.32
6 to 12 months for Replacement Heifer									
Replacement Heifer	0.1046667	38.0208333	0.11	1.35	0.36	0.83	114.85	51.49	55.45
Bull Cow + Bull Share	1.05	365.00	11.22	131.55	35.59	81.25	1,201.10	512.2970	5,416.60
Bull Cow Total	1.10	365.00	1.13	35.59	86.57	83.40	1,152.11	515.63	5,553
Take cattle & calves number and subtract dairy and beef cows (incl heifers and bulls), adjusted for weight									
Repl. Heifer for 1 yr with 6 year replacement, adjusted for weight									925
Repl. Heifer for 6 months with 8 year replacement, adjusted for weight									600
Include 1/2 of a bull with cow, bull weighing 1500#									1,060
									1300
Replace sow every year, Ave wt 250#, for 6 months									
Sows	0.19	196.00	1.55	19.16	6.63	10.68	773.58	294.70	8,840.94
Dry Sow Nursing, no pigs	0.16	168.00	1.14	14.07	4.87	7.85	568.35	215.51	6,495.39
Pigs	0.07364384	168	0.52	6.43	2.23	3.59	259.82	98.98	2,969.32
Sow, Nursing with pigs	0.16	168.00	1.14	14.07	4.87	7.85	568.35	215.51	6,495.39
Sow Total	0.47	365.00	4.16	51.53	17.84	28.75	2,805.81	1,022.69	23,780.85
3 turns at 9 weeks each per sow (+1 week), average weight 350#									
Nursing pigs average weight of 20 lbs.									350
3 turns at 8 weeks each per sow, weight 350#									350
									470
3 turns per year with one week down each turn									
Sheep Total	1	365	0.72	1.73	0.53	1.16	22.90	7.7416	107,210
Lambs	1	365	0.72	1.73	0.53	1.16	22.90	7.7416	107,210
Lamb Total	1	365	0.72	1.73	0.53	1.16	22.90	7.7416	107,210
100# average weight									
Goats Total	110	365	0.32	1.04	0.45	2.51	10.35	3.13	110
Goat Total	110	365	0.32	1.04	0.45	2.51	10.35	3.13	110
110# average weight									
Average weight of wild turkeys is 15#									
Turkeys	0.00325	49	0.047	0.11	0.091	0.0491	0.0165	0.004	2.25
Guinea fowl	0.011	50	0.0529	0.350	0.325	0.240	0.0000	0.000	15
Wild Turkey Total	0.0043	55	0.0529	0.350	0.325	0.240	0.0000	0.000	5 turns at 49 days, ave weight 2.25#
2 turns each at 150 days, ave weight 15#									
Each turn of layers is 20 weeks of growing, 90 weeks of production and 2 weeks of turnaround which converts to 358 days of birds and 7 days of cleanup on an annual basis. Pullets were included as part of the layer system because data was not available for pullets in ASFE, Feb 03									
Animal Days 241500									
Average weight of wild ducks is 2#									
Wild Ducks	0.002	2	0.0001	0.001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2
Wild Duck Total	0.002	2	0.0001	0.001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2 Average weight of geese is 10#
Average weight of geese is 10#									
Geese	0.002	3	0.0002	0.001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5
Geese Total	0.002	3	0.0002	0.001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	128500

Appendix D

Livestock Numbers and Manure Production and its Components in the IRW by Zip Code and Summarized by County for Arkansas and Oklahoma

Table D-A1: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Arkansas

Table D-A2: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Benton County, Arkansas

Table D-A3: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Washington County, Arkansas

and

Table D-O1: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Oklahoma

Table D-O2: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Adair County, Oklahoma

Table D-O3: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Cherokee County, Oklahoma

Table D-O4: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Delaware County, Oklahoma

Table D-O5: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Sequoyah County, Oklahoma

Table D-A1: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Arkansas

Zip Code	Study Area Total
Percent in County	
Percent Relevant	
Farms by size , All farms	2,832
Percent of county farms in zip code area	54.71%
Land in farms, acres	372,078
Cattle and calves inventory, number	122,503
Beef cow inventory, number	65,058
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	750,010
N, DRY LBS	8,793,223
P, DRY LBS	2,379,343
K, DRY LBS	5,431,108
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	750,010,219
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	336,211,478
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	362,073,899
Milk cow inventory, number	3,411
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	48,604
N, DRY LBS	508,645
P, DRY LBS	106,250
K, DRY LBS	327,794
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	565,161,369
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	8,138,324
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	47,473,555
Other Cattle and Calves inventory, number	54,033
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	428,956
N, DRY LBS	5,029,134
P, DRY LBS	1,360,824
K, DRY LBS	3,106,230
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	428,955,532
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	192,290,411
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	207,081,981
Hogs and pigs inventory, number	21,784
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	90,655
N, DRY LBS	1,122,401
P, DRY LBS	388,523
K, DRY LBS	625,954
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	45,327,719
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	17,267,703
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	518,031,076
Hogs and pigs other inventory, number	57,922
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	108,792
N, DRY LBS	1,346,948
P, DRY LBS	466,251
K, DRY LBS	751,182
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	54,395,972
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	20,722,275
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	621,668,249
Sheep and lambs inventory, number	1,281
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	935
N, DRY LBS	19,641
P, DRY LBS	4,069
K, DRY LBS	14,965
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	420,884
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	935,297
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	1,309,416
Horses and ponies of all ages inventory, number	4,707
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	48,188
N, DRY LBS	566,916
P, DRY LBS	134,170
K, DRY LBS	472,430
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	415,738,679
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	79,368
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	49,132,753
TOTAL UNITS, NONPOULTRY, DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK	
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	1,476,140
N, DRY LBS	17,386,908
P, DRY LBS	4,839,431
K, DRY LBS	10,729,664
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	2,260,010,374
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	575,644,855
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	1,806,770,928
Whitetail Deer population	11,077
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	8,045
N, DRY LBS	181,020
P, DRY LBS	28,159
K, DRY LBS	120,680
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	201,133
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Wild Turkey population	1,762

Note of explanation:

The 2002 Census data for Arkansas reports numbers for All Cattle and Calves, Beef Cows, Milk Cows, and for Other Cattle and Calves. When the numbers are evaluated, the total of Beef Cows, Milk Cows, and Other Cattle and Calves equal All Cattle and Calves. Clay continued that approach when determining the numbers that were appropriate for each of the zip codes and portions of zip codes included in the study area of IRW.

Swine numbers are reported in two groups. The first is called Hogs and Pigs inventory and the second is referred to as Hogs and Pigs, Sales which is called Hogs and Pigs, Other in the Clay analysis.

Wildlife population estimates were determined by interviews with Oklahoma Wildlife Department personnel.

All county animal numbers were allocated on a proportional basis to the zip codes and portions of zip codes by using the 2002 Census zip code data that as reported in relation to the total county numbers.

Table D-A1: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Arkansas

	Study Area Total
Zip Code	
Percent in County	
Percent Relevant	
Farms by size , All farms	2,832
Percent of county farms in zip code area	54.71%
Land in farms, acres	372,078
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	227
N, DRY LBS	5,981
P, DRY LBS	2,219
K, DRY LBS	2,315
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	5,981
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Geese population, goose days in zip code	68,434
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	13
N, DRY LBS	209
P, DRY LBS	79
K, DRY LBS	0
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	335,327
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Duck population, duck days in zip code	55,015
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	6
N, DRY LBS	165
P, DRY LBS	59
K, DRY LBS	78
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	13,369
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	29,708
TOTAL UNITS,NONPOULTRY, WILDLIFE	
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	8,291
N, DRY LBS	187,375
P, DRY LBS	30,516
K, DRY LBS	123,073
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	555,809
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	29,708
Layers 20 weeks old and older inventory, number	1,982,754
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	90,858
N, LBS	2,385,016
P, LBS	851,791
K, LBS	851,791
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	141,965,217
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	9,653,635
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	21,010,852
, Broilers and other meat type chickens sold, number	131,887,311
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	617,974
N, LBS	15,994,634
P, LBS	4,362,173
K, LBS	5,816,230
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	87,889,058
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Turkeys sold, number	512,089
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	27,077
N, LBS	714,364
P, LBS	265,006
K, LBS	276,528
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	714,364
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0
TOTAL UNITS POULTRY	
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	735,909
N, DRY LBS	19,094,013
P, DRY LBS	5,478,970
K, DRY LBS	6,944,550
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	141,965,217
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	98,257,057
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	21,010,852
TOTAL FOR POULTRY AND NONPOULTRY	
TOTAL UNITS FOR ARKANSAS	
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	2,220,340
N, DRY LBS	36,668,297
P, DRY LBS	10,348,917
K, DRY LBS	17,797,287
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	2,401,975,591
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	674,457,721
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	1,827,811,488

Table D-A2: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Benton County, Arkansas

Zip Code	Benton County	Benton County		
Percent In County	100,000	99,29%	12,18%	7,70%
Percent Relevant	50,000	100,00%	100,00%	25,00%
Farms by size - All farms	37,50	299,85	36,54	4,73
Percent of county farms in zip code area	1.58%	12.62%	1.54%	0.20%
Land in farms, acres	4,534.44	39,456.53	4,808.32	620.59
Cattle and Calves inventory, number	1,572	13,253	1,845	221
Beef cow inventory, number	877	7,124	1,026	117
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	10,115	82,127	11,827	1,350
N, DRY LBS	118,584	962,871	138,658	15,827
P, DRY LBS	32,088	260,542	37,519	4,283
K, DRY LBS	73,243	594,715	85,642	9,776
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	10,114,548	82,127,254	11,826,739	1,349,955
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	4,534,108	36,815,665	5,301,642	605,152
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	4,882,885	39,647,640	5,709,460	651,702
Milk cow inventory, number	0	853	37	0
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	12,149	532	0
N, DRY LBS	0	127,140	5,570	0
P, DRY LBS	0	26,558	1,164	0
K, DRY LBS	0	81,935	3,590	0
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	141,266,988	6,189,056	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	2,034,245	89,122	0
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	11,866,427	519,881	0
Other Cattle and Calves inventory, number	695	5,277	781	104
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	5,517	41,891	6,204	826
N, DRY LBS	64,677	491,135	72,731	9,682
P, DRY LBS	17,501	132,895	19,680	2,620
K, DRY LBS	39,948	303,348	44,922	5,980
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	5,516,580	41,890,965	6,203,512	825,851
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	2,472,950	18,778,708	2,780,885	370,209
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	2,663,177	20,223,224	2,994,799	398,687
Hogs and pigs inventory, number	0 (D)	(D)	(D)	0
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	0	0	0
N, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
P, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
K, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Hogs and pigs other inventory, number	0 (D)	(D)	(D)	0
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	0	0	0
N, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
P, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
K, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Sheep and Lambs inventory, number	0	165	24	0
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	121	17	0
N, DRY LBS	0	2,532	362	0
P, DRY LBS	0	525	75	0
K, DRY LBS	0	1,929	276	0
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	54,265	7,766	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	120,590	17,258	0
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	168,826	24,162	0
Horses and ponies of all ages inventory, number	56	431	52	8
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	569	4,414	535	81
N, DRY LBS	6,690	51,935	6,297	948
P, DRY LBS	1,583	12,291	1,490	224
K, DRY LBS	5,575	43,279	5,247	790
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	4,906,250	38,085,617	4,617,674	695,461
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	937	7,271	882	133
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	579,830	4,501,027	545,725	82,191
TOTAL UNITS, NONPOULTRY, DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK	16,200	140,702	19,115	2,256
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	180,952	1,635,614	223,619	26,458
N, DRY LBS	51,172	432,811	59,928	7,127
P, DRY LBS	118,766	1,025,206	139,577	16,546
K, DRY LBS	20,537,379	303,425,089	28,844,787	2,871,267
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	7,007,994	57,756,479	8,189,789	975,494
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	8,125,892	76,407,144	9,794,027	1,132,580
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu				298,526,409
Whitetail Deer population	140,41	1,122,74	136,82	17,66
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	102	820	100	13
N, DRY LBS	2,306	18,441	2,247	290
P, DRY LBS	359	2,869	350	45
K, DRY LBS	1,537	12,294	1,498	193
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	2,562	20,490	2,497	322
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Wild Turkey population	15,62	124,89	15,22	1,96
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	2	16	2	0
N, DRY LBS	53	424	52	7
P, DRY LBS	20	157	19	2
K, DRY LBS	21	164	20	3
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	53	424	52	7
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Geese population, geese days in zip code	907,39	7,255,65	884,16	114,12
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	1	0	0
N, DRY LBS	3	22	3	0
P, DRY LBS	1	8	1	0
K, DRY LBS	0	0	0	0
Total coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	4,446	35,553	4,332	559
Fecal streptococcus, $\times 10^{10}$ cfu	0	0	0	0
Duck population, duck days in zip code	1,705,34	13,636,18	1,661,69	214,48
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	1	0	0
N, DRY LBS	5	41	5	1
P, DRY LBS	2	15	2	0

Table D-A2: Livestock numbers and manure production in IRW by zip code and summarized for Benton County, Arkansas

Benton County				Benton County
Zip Code	72758	72761	72762	72764
Percent in County	100.00%	99.29%	12.18%	7.70%
Percent Relevant	50.00%	100.00%	100.00%	25.00%
Farms by size , All farms	37.50	299.46	36.54	4.73
Percent of county farms in zip code area	1.58%	12.62%	1.54%	0.20%
Land in Farms, acres	4,934.44	39,456.53	4,808.12	620.59
K, DRY LBS	2	19	2	78
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	414	3,314	404	52
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	921	7,364	897	116
TOTAL UNITS, NONPOULTRY, WILDLIFE				
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	105	839	102	13
N, DRY LBS	2,367	16,928	2,307	298
P, DRY LBS	381	3,049	372	48
K, DRY LBS	1,560	12,477	1,520	196
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	7,476	59,780	7,285	940
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	921	7,364	897	116
Layers 20 weeks old and older inventory, number				
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	190,069	9,993	1,053
N, LBS	0	8,710	458	48
P, LBS	0	228,631	12,020	1,266
K, LBS	0	81,654	4,293	452
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	13,608,976	715,468	75,385
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	925,410	48,652	5,126
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	2,014,128	105,889	11,157
, Broilers and other meat type chickens sold, number				
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	17,752,485	1,873,847	264,137
N, LBS	0	83,181	8,780	1,738
P, LBS	0	2,152,933	227,251	32,033
K, LBS	0	587,163	61,978	8,736
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	782,885	82,637	11,648
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	11,830,169	1,248,723	176,020
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	0	0	0
Turkeys sold, number				
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	0	0	3,769
N, LBS	0	0	0	199
P, LBS	0	0	0	5,258
K, LBS	0	0	0	1,950
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	0	0	2,035
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	0	0	0
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	0	0	494,106
TOTAL UNITS POULTRY				
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	0	91,891	9,238	1,485
N, DRY LBS	0	2,381,563	239,271	38,557
P, DRY LBS	0	668,517	66,270	11,139
K, DRY LBS	0	864,538	86,929	14,136
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	13,608,976	715,468	75,385
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	12,755,580	1,297,375	186,404
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	0	2,014,128	105,889	11,157
TOTAL FOR POULTRY AND NONPOULTRY				
TOTAL UNITS FOR BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS				
Wet Manure Weight, Tons	16,305	233,432	28,455	3,755
N, DRY LBS	192,319	4,036,106	465,196	65,313
P, DRY LBS	51,553	1,104,677	126,570	18,314
K, DRY LBS	120,327	1,902,222	228,127	30,878
Total coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	20,537,379	317,034,064	29,560,216	2,946,652
Fecal coliform, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	7,015,470	70,571,839	9,494,448	1,167,838
Fecal streptococcus, x10 ¹⁰ cfu	8,126,813	78,428,636	9,900,813	1,143,853
				304,117,810

Appendix G

**Manure Produced on a Wet Basis and Dry Basis and Adjusted
for Fermentation loss (composting effect) during
Accumulation.**

Manure as produced on a wet basis and dry basis and as adjusted for direct and indirect deposit/composting.

	Study Area			
	At time of production	At time of production	At time of deposit/composting	At time of deposit/composting
	Wet Manure, tons	Dry Manure, Tons	Wet Manure, tons	Dry Manure, Tons
Beef cows and other cattle and calves	1,870,847	217,018	1,870,847	217,018
Hogs and pigs inventory	362,311	36,231	181,155	18,116
Milk cow inventory	154,296	19,287	129,347	16,168
Horses and ponies of all ages inventory	83,892	18,456	83,892	18,456
Whitetail Deer population	21,421	5,355	21,421	5,355
Sheep and lambs inventory	1,409	352	1,409	352
Wild Turkey population	459	117	459	117
Geese and Duck population	43	12	43	12
Poultry	839,773	209,943	611,440	172,716
Total	3,334,449	506,772	2,900,011	448,310

